

## The Standard.

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### SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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### A RAIN MAKER WHO HAS NEVER FAILED.

A few years ago a fellow traveled over the dry lands of Kansas and Nebraska offering his services to the farmers in the making of rain. He was not an unqualified success so far as the Western Kansas had to be abandoned for farming purposes. That was before the day of Campbell, the dry farmer, whose runaway team demonstrated the necessity of rolling the surface soil. But a new rainmaker has appeared who, so far, has had no failure. When the farmers around Ogden find that prayers are of no avail, they induce the International Fair Association to set a date for the display of its fireworks. Though it be in the driest part of July, when rain seldom has been known to fall, with the announcement that the fireworks will be set off, clouds begin to gather, and, without fail, on the night of the exhibition, and just prior thereto, rain comes down in torrents.

If the Association will store its bombs and skyrockets, there will be another long, hot, dry spell, but if the pyrotechnics are billed for the evening of July 24, we predict that Pioneer Day will be a stormy occasion and rain will fall.

Keeping an eye on the shifting of those fireworks is like reading the signs of the weather with the ability of Dr. Hicks, for as sure as the fireworks are placed under cover there will be dry weather and, with equal certainty, if they are taken out, there will be a torrential rain.

### OPENING IN FORESTRY FOR THE YOUNG MAN.

A bulletin issued by the Ogden office of the government forest service states that of forty-seven young graduates of nine American forest schools who have just received appointments as forest assistants in the administrative districts of the forest service, seven have been assigned to positions in the district of which Ogden is headquarters.

The names of these new appointees and the schools from which they are graduated in forestry are as follows: S. S. Stewart, R. W. Taylor, and C. B. Morse, of Michigan; Rudolph Dieffenbach, of Baltimore; William Winter, of Yale; John B. Ingram, of Pennsylvania; and F. J. Ryder, of Minnesota. These men have secured their appointments as a result of passing the regular civil service examination, which is the only avenue of employment as a forester under the government.

Forest assistants, says the bulletin, are men who have completed their preliminary training for the profession of forestry, as the graduates of law or medicine have completed theirs, and are ready to enter upon practical work. Until they have gained experience, however, their positions are necessarily subordinate. They are at the foot of the ladder and must prove their fitness to mount higher. The government pays them \$1,000 a year at the start.

On the national forests the forest

assistant often acts as technical adviser to the supervisors in charge, who are western men, experienced in all practical matters, but usually without school training in the science of forestry. Or they may be assigned to the study of some particular problem which needs to be investigated in the interest of good forest management. As forestry means knowing how to get the most out of any given piece of forest land, it calls for studies and experiments, both scientific and practical, much like those which have to be made in the interests of good farm management, and the forest assistant is prepared to do valuable work along this line.

There is a growing interest in the profession of forestry now, and many young men are asking how to get into it, and what it promises. Gifford Pinchot, United States forester, in an address to the graduating class in forestry at Harvard university this year, said:

"The government and the country need more men trained in the knowledge of forestry, and it offers opportunity to make a man's life large and to count for much among the many phases of human endeavor. To be a good forester a man should combine something of the naturalist with a good deal of the business man. To know how to use the forest he must be able to study it. He must have, therefore, the power of observation, a fondness for nature, and the ability to penetrate her secrets. He must be resourceful, able to stand by himself, willing to undergo the privations of rough life, and capable of commanding the respect of rough men, who quickly recognize virility and genuineness of character, but will not tolerate pretense or the assumption of superiority. A forester should be sound in mind and body, and should make the fullest college preparation for the service. This service means a free, vigorous life in the open air, and a clear, straight, life, wholesome manly condition of life."

### MORE HONORS FOR THE UTAH SENATOR.

A Washington dispatch tells of the high regard in which Senator Smoot of Utah is held by the Republican leaders. The dispatch says it practically has been decided that Senator Smoot will be one of the senate conferees upon the tariff bill. Though he was but recently made a member of the finance committee and stands next to the foot of the list of Republicans in seniority, it is the wish of the leaders that he be selected a conferee.

Senator Smoot has been chosen because of his familiarity with some of the most important controverted questions in connection with the tariff, such as lead, sugar, silk, wool and tobacco, and his services in the conferee committee are needed. In order that he may be placed upon the conferee committee, three Republican senators who outrank him in seniority must be passed over, and it has been arranged that this is to be done. They are Lodge of Massachusetts, Cullom of Illinois and McCumber of North Dakota. All three are willing to renounce the honor in order that the Senate may have the benefit of Senator Smoot's services upon the committee, and the arrangement has been effected amicably to all concerned. The other Republican conferees will be Aldrich of Rhode Island, Hale of Maine, Penrose of Pennsylvania and Burrows of Michigan. The Democratic conferees will be Daniel of Virginia, Money of Mississippi and Bailey of Texas.

We know of no other Republican senator from the west in the last twenty years who has been honored as has Senator Smoot. The Utah senator's advancement has been unprecedented, in fact no senator, of his short term of service, has equaled his record of promotion and prominence.

### JAPANESE LANDED IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Shiploads of Japanese are being landed on the western coast of South America, where the little brown men are welcomed. The subjects of the Mikado have obtained a firm foothold on the soil of Peru. With continued heavy emigration to that South American republic, they could become the dominant force within a decade.

There is a greater future in South America for the Japanese than there is for them in America where race hostility is so pronounced.

Twenty years from now the Japanese may rule one or more South American republics, and if they do, their republic or republics will have to be reckoned with by the American people, for they are a persistently aggressive people.

### DRY FARMING NOW CLAIMS A BOOK.

A book has been issued on dry farming, entitled "Handbook of Information." The book contains the addresses and papers presented at the last meeting and the complete report of the Statistician, Prof. W. H. Olin. It is the first complete resume of that economic movement which is working for the larger development of not only the western states and territories of the United States, but of the arid and semi-arid regions of the entire world.

The report of the statistician is one of the most important and valuable sections of the book. It was compiled and written by Prof. W. H. Olin, a soil culturist and agronomist of national fame, and covers sixty-seven pages of the book. It includes not only a summary of the actual

results obtained by dry farmers throughout the west and other portions of the world, classified by states and countries, but excerpts from several instructive addresses and authoritative advice and suggestions by Prof. Olin and others associated with him, who have made the reclamation of arid lands by the application of scientific principles of cultivation and seed breeding a life study and who are recognized as standing at the head of instructors in agriculture.

"The reclamation of the arid lands of the world by scientific soil culture, seed breeding, conservation of the limited rainfall and study of the requirements of success in every district of the world, constitutes the most important economic problem of the century," says Secretary-Treasurer John T. Burns, announcing the work of the Congress and the purposes of this book. "The Dry Farming Congress is a student body of agriculturists meeting annually to exchange ideas and to carry on a co-operative study of the whole subject. It publishes semi-monthly bulletins and other pamphlets free to members. Its only object is to place in the hands of members every scrap of information calculated to assist in overcoming the problems of the 'dry farmer.'"

"Its statistical bureau and international department are doing practical work and members are given the advantages of studying not only their own condition but the conditions under which dry land agriculture is being developed throughout the world. Publications of the congress may be purchased by anyone interested. Members receive them without other charge than the annual fee of one dollar."

### SEPARATING THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The Salt Lake Republican is much concerned over the welfare of the children at the Industrial school, so much so in fact that the editor suggests a wide separation of the boys and girls. A month ago the Republican favored placing the girls in Davis county, because if they remained in Weber county there would be danger of the contaminating presence in the same county of the boys of the school. This is silly, of course, but the Republican is to be excused for its aims to do a little criticizing without saying anything severely critical.

Here is the latest opinion from the Republican:

Just now, before the trustees have made their report in the matter of the Industrial school at Ogden, let us suggest that—no matter what that report may be—there are a few changes that should be made in that institution.

The first of these is the total and wide separation of the boys from the girls. Those departments might be in the same county if they were at opposite ends of the county, and the county were very long. But they never should be near enough to make contact possible.

The other is the total and entire separation of the small from the large boys and to the larger to have them together. The effect is bad for the little fellows, and too often it is the cause of offenses which needlessly deprave the older ones. We have put them there to correct them. We must take care that every influence and every inducement is for good and not for bad. The little boys should not be housed with the larger boys.

This is the more impressive since big boys, youths of mature habit and frame, are often sent to the penitentiary simply because it would be manifestly and morally dangerous to send them to the milder discipline of the school.

Those big bad boys have rights, and the community should not overlook them. They must be corrected, of course. And because they are wards of the state they must in many cases be saved from themselves.

Whatever may be the verdict in the case of Dr. Thomas, there should be instant separation of the girls from all boys sent to the Industrial School; and there should be a total separation of the small from the larger boys of that institution. And that without any regard to what it may cost the state.

Evidently the Republican does not know a girl's cottage is being built on the Industrial school grounds, a mile and a half from the domicile of the boys. That, we are forced to confess, is not at the extremes of the county.

### MARKED FOR THE REAPER

About three years ago, Mrs. L. Hetkes, of 819 Kirkham street, Oakland, Cal., called at our office with a girl thirteen years old, the latter weak and ill. She stated that she had lost a daughter through kidney disease and the doctors now told her this one was in the same fix and that she could live but a short while.

The mother was nearly distracted. We told her that kidney disease was really inflammation of the kidneys and that it was in fact incurable under the old diuretics, all of which were kidney excitants, but that an emollient for kidney inflammation had been discovered and that the child would probably recover. The mother took the treatment with her.

We skip three years. Mrs. Hetkes called with a beautiful young girl, who was the very picture of health. She introduced her as the dying patient of three years ago, and told us to refer anybody in the world to her. She stated the recovery was complete about the eleventh week.

For the only emollient for inflammation of the kidneys, the world has ever seen, ask for Fulton's Renal Compound. Literature mailed free.

JOHN J. FULTON CO., San Francisco, Cal.  
WM. DRIVER & SON DRUG CO., Are our sole agents. Ask for bi-monthly Bulletin of late recoveries

but it is at a distance great enough to prevent any communion except of mind transference, or mental telepathy, which we suspect is what the editor of the Republican is trying to guard against.

The boys are being graded, not according to age. A little boy and a big boy who are free from very bad vices are companionable, but an incorrigible big boy with a little fellow may bring about moral turpitude in the younger. The boys should be graded as to morals and not ages, although age is a factor.

### AFTER THE GLORIOUS DAY OF NOISE.

(Morning Examiner.)  
Now that the glorious Fourth has passed with a few minor casualties, but no fatalities, Ogden can feel at ease. Fourth of July day is a period of uncertainty for parents and too often they bring sorrow.

There has been a liberal firing of explosives and toy pistols have been in evidence, but the newspaper crusade against the reckless handling of firecrackers and all kinds of fireworks seems to have been productive of a saner Fourth than has heretofore prevailed in Ogden. Eventually young America, directly or through parental influence, will be brought to realize that what the newspapers are advising in the making of the Fourth is a less bloody, sacrificial celebration, is for their good and must prevail.

The youngsters, with a love for noise are but a small fraction of the community entitled to be consulted on the desirability of a Fourth with the roar and crash of bursting bombs. There are old people who are nervous, there are women with nerves attuned, there are children sick and restless, there are babies easily frightened. All these are to be respected in their aversions, and the small boy, in his hilarity, must learn to consider the welfare of the whole community when he sets out to have an extra good time on the nation's birthday.

### JURORS MUST SHAVE THEMSELVES.

(Morning Examiner.)

There is an aftermath to the Heywood-Pettibone trials in Idaho which provokes a laugh. The jurors in the Heywood case were held together a long time, during which period their whiskers persisted in growing and their hirsute appendages insisted on extending to the length of the hairy coating of the man from Borneo. So the sheriff's deputies who had the jury in his keeping decided that the jurymen were entitled to shaves and hair cuts at the expense of the people of the state of Idaho, under the provisions of an act which allows jurors to be furnished suitable and sufficient food and lodging during their confinement. The peers of Haywood were kept with smooth faces and well trimmed beards, much to their delight. But during this period of tonsorial activity, the eyes of Idaho were on the jurors, and it was noted that they appeared too well groomed to be paying for their own shaving. When the bills were itemized the whole truth was disclosed—the jurors had been in the hands of the barber at the expense of the people, and then there was trouble. Protests poured in against the barber bills and the protests were carried into the courts and finally to the court of last resort, which has decided:

"The question as to the county's liability seems to depend on whether it was a necessary expense in the administration of justice. It was insisted that it was necessary from a sanitary point of view, and besides the jurors could not go to the barber shop themselves and secure the service because they were kept together and under guard, and it was necessary to have the barbers come to the jury room. In answer to this contention the Idaho supreme court remarks that, every indictment is for a crime, and a barber could have as easily gone to the jury room and shaved the jurors and cut their hair at the expense of the individual jurors as he could at the expense of the county. The necessity for this was not entailed or brought about by reason of the men serving on the jury. Their whiskers and hair were the same at the same time or at their offices or places of business as they would while serving on the jury. Recovery was denied."

INDIAN MYERS FIND OF BASEBALL SEASON

Catcher Jack Myers, of the Giants, is proving one of the real baseball finds of 1909, says The New York American. Any youngster who can break into fast company and show the way to veterans in hitting, after the pitchers have had plenty of occasion to study his weaknesses, must pack the right sort of goods. Yet the case of Myers is of added interest in that the big fellow is an Indian.

Myers is, of course, an assumed name, a college brawler, and a good-natured aborigine from the sequestered people of his tribe. At the Pala reservation, in California, the notable backdrop is known to the Mission Indians as "Torties." A strictly English interpretation of the word is beyond even the educated ingenuity of Myers himself. It is a fusion of the Spanish-Indian dialect, and conveys about the same sense of meaning as our slang "hot stuff."

Myers is not a reservation Indian, though much of his time has been spent on the California reserves. Unlike the social barriers and been so what removed by the refinement of university education he naturally sought the life of his instincts. A born athlete, he still preserves a deep veneration for the pursuits of his forefathers. Already he is counting the days until he is free to return to the hunting grounds of his valley home.

Raised at Riverside, Cal., Myers had every advantage of securing an education. As a boy he played with his little white brothers of the town. He just naturally took to baseball, and as he was always big and strong he accepted but one position on the field, that of catcher. From the sand lots he drifted to high school ball. Then he came east to study at Dartmouth. A year in college and Harrisburg, of the Tri-State league, persuaded him to seek the diamond, a vocation he has followed west to Butte, Mont., of the Northwestern league, and made such a hit there that St. Paul, of the American league, procured him almost two years ago. From St. Paul he came last fall to the Giants.

Myers is a bright fellow, despite his native reserve. When warned to enthusiasm he can discourse on almost any topic intelligently. In no wise vain, he takes his success in New York as a matter of fact.

## MINING NEWS

ELY CENTRAL TO SINK IN FAVORABLE GROUND

Salt Lake, July 5.—President Turner of the Ely Central Copper company has announced that ground will be broken within a few days for a working shaft on the Eureka Fraction No. 1, at a point about 600 feet east of the southern end of the steam shovel pit of the Nevada Consolidated, says the Ely Expositor. The best ore so far encountered in the pit is now being mined within 650 feet of the site of the proposed shaft on the Eureka Fraction No. 1, and it is the intention of the Nevada Consolidated to extend its steam shovel operations to the east without interruption until it reaches the Ely Central line. The overburden on the east side of the pit is only about sixty feet thick while on the west it varies from eighty to 120 feet. Mr. Turner calculates that the new shaft will encounter the ore body at a depth of not more than 200 feet.

Meanwhile, satisfactory progress is being made with the Keystone drill in operation near the center of the Clipper group, about 2,000 feet northwest of the entrance to the steam shovel pit of the Nevada Consolidated. Good values were encountered at the 300-foot point, where a cave occurred Monday, and a new hole was started on the west side line of the Clipper No. 2, within a few feet of the Puritan claim of the Cumberland Ely.

### BEGINNING TO WAKE UP IN GOLD MOUNTAIN CAMP

Salt Lake, July 5.—There is a sign of activity in mining circles among the men having interests in the Marysville and Gold Mountain districts. Last Monday Clarence Outzen went to the "Vale" to investigate the condition of the snow in the vicinity of the Outzen group, as the boys are anxious to begin work on that property, says the Richfield Reeper.

L. H. Outzen visited that region not long since, but the snow was then too deep to permit provisions to be taken to the mine. He visited the Buschy property and as that is on the south slope of the hill the snow was all gone there and Max Kroki will begin the driving of the tunnel, which is already in several hundred feet. It is expected that 125 feet of tunnel will reach the ore body. There is no question as to the presence of the ore, as the old man Buschy, who first owned the property, dug out and shipped quantities of the ore which averaged \$30 a ton.

Mr. Buschy followed little seams and crevices without any effort to uncover the ore body. Ever since Messrs. Outzen and Kroki acquired the property there has been a systematic driving of a tunnel on the contact of the quartzite and porphyry and now it is expected to reach the ore body this summer.

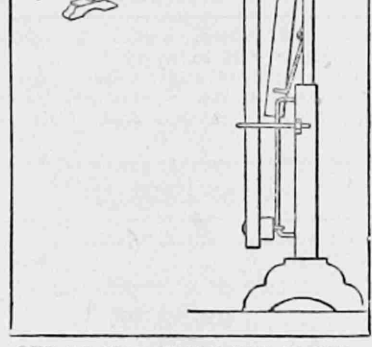
If the snow is sufficiently gone to permit of supplies being taken to the Outzen property there will be a resumption of work on that property at once.

Pneumonia is for all kidney, liver, bladder, rheumatic and urinary complaints. They assist in separating salt and water with their poisons from the blood. They act promptly. Sold by Geo. P. Cave and Depot Drug Store.

### FOLDING IRONING BOARD

Can Also Be Swung Around So That One End Is Clear of Support.

A folding ironing board has other advantages besides its collapsibility has been devised by a Pennsylvania man. This board is not only a saver of space but it is especially adapted for the ironing of skirts or circular garments. It consists of two supports hinged upon the stand so that they fold in upon it. One of the supports is in one piece and the other, at the broad end of the board, is double. On this latter section the board moves on a pivot so that the narrow end may be swung clear of the single support.



OUT OF WAY WHEN NOT IN USE.

and rest on the double uprights. This leaves the end of the board free, and a skirt may be drawn over it without wrinkling or presenting other difficulties to smooth work. Iron rods hold the device firmly in position when it is in use, but when not in use it can be folded into a small compass and stowed away in a corner or a closet. It is also constructed so that the drawing means do not interfere with the work.

### SOCIETY OF TAMMANY CELEBRATES THE FOURTH

New York, July 5.—With its traditional enthusiasm, the Society of Tammany had its annual Fourth of July celebration today, a throng of members filling the elaborately decorated chamber in Tammany Hall and cheering the patriotic sentiments of the speakers.

Governor Albert W. Gilchrist, of Florida, was the orator of the day. In delivering the "long talk," he awoke bygone echoes of the historic orifice and aroused the enthusiasm of his audience with his pronouncement of renewed faith in traditional Democratic doctrines. Governor Gilchrist devoted considerable attention to the race problem, defending the south's course with regard to the negro and alluding pointedly to the newer race questions which are agitating other sections of the country.

The address of welcome was delivered by Grand Sachem Daniel F. Cohan.

Numerous letters and telegrams from prominent Democrats regretting their inability to be present, were read.

John Sharp Williams, senator-elect from Mississippi wrote:

"If there I would choose as a subject: 'When a Democrat is Not a



### Anty Drudge Advises the Commuter.

Mr. Suburbanite—"Missed my train! And not another one for an hour!"

Anty Drudge—"That's too bad. What was the matter? Clock stopped?"

Mr. Suburbanite—"No. It's the same thing every Monday morning. I never can get my breakfast till the last minute. Washboilers on the range and no room to cook breakfast."

Anty Drudge—"How silly. Tell your wife to use Fels-Naptha. Then she won't have any use for a washboiler. She need only rub the clothes with Fels-Naptha and soak them in a tub of cold or lukewarm water."

When you take medicine you go by the directions, don't you?

Well, that is just the way we want you to use Fels-Naptha soap—according to directions on the wrapper. You don't expect medicine to cure unless taken rightly, and you shouldn't expect Fels-Naptha to do everything claimed for it unless used in the way it is meant to be used. Given a chance, it will cure your wash-day ills.

Here is a prescription in the case of white clothes: Soap the clothes with Fels-Naptha, roll, soak in cold or lukewarm water 30 minutes, rub lightly, rinse and hang on the line. That's all. By all means don't boil the clothes or use hot water. Fels-Naptha was made to save you from the trouble of boiling, heating water and rubbing hard.

For washing colored clothes, flannels, and many other uses of Fels-Naptha, directions are printed on the red and green wrapper.

### Democrat; Some Recent Illustrations.

Judson Harmon, governor of Ohio, wrote:  
"Freedom from the impositions of a foreign government is not worth what it costs, if our government is permitted to impose on all the people by increasing the cost of living in order to swell the profits of a few."

### STORM DOES MUCH DAMAGE IN DENVER

Denver, July 5.—Property damages, estimated at \$500,000, railroads demoralized, and thousands of pleasure seekers, who left the city yesterday with the prospect of two days' decoration, marooned in the mountains, are some of the conditions resulting from yesterday's heavy rain and electrical storm.

A deluge of water fell in Denver and vicinity, transforming streets into rivulets and causing considerable damage to manufacturing plants. Two bolts of lightning struck a power house of the Denver Gas & Electric company, leaving the city in darkness for several hours, and completely tying up street car systems. Several branches of the Colorado & Southern railroad and the Denver

### Fox, the Foxy Hatter

is now with us.  
Get your old hat made new. Panamas a specialty.  
We also do French Dry Cleaning and Dyeing.  
THE HUB CLEANING & DYEING WORKS  
Main Office 2279 Wash. Ave.  
Ind. Phone 3795-A.

and Rio Grande railroad experienced washouts. A number of excursion trains containing delegates to the Elks' convention at Los Angeles, and the convention of the National Educational association at Denver are stalled in the mountains.

The Way to Manage.  
"Caustick has the reputation of being a great wit and I'm sure I can't see where he ever got it."  
"That's easily told. He's so malicious in everything he says that people are sure he must be witty."

## THE LUCKY NUMBERS AT CLARKS' BUSINESS CHANGE SALE

1631 Gets the 1st Prize—One Man's Suit worth.....	\$20.00
2808 gets the 2nd Prize—One Ladies' Skirt, worth.....	7.50
11023 gets the 3rd Prize—One Hercules Suit, worth.....	5.00
2622 gets the 4th Prize—One Man's Under Suit, worth.....	1.50
5950 gets the 5th Prize—One Star Hat, worth.....	2.50
5349 gets the 6th Prize—One Boy's Hat, worth.....	1.25
10615 gets the 7th Prize—One pair Boy's Packard Oxfords, worth.....	4.00
8905 gets the 8th Prize—One pair Boy's Holland Shoes, worth.....	3.00
7862 gets the 9th Prize—One pair Boys' Duty Shoes, worth.....	2.00
6983 gets the 10th Prize—One Oak Brand Shirt, worth.....	1.50
12019 gets the 11th Prize—One Oak Brand Shirt, worth.....	1.00
10680 gets the 12th Prize—One half dozen Men's Sox, worth.....	1.50
11061 gets the 13th Prize—One pair Julia Marlowe Oxfords, worth.....	2.75
13020 gets the 14th Prize—One pair Utz & Dunn Oxfords, worth.....	2.50
10005 gets the 15th Prize—One pair Hercules Shoes, worth.....	1.55
10019 gets the 16th Prize—One pair Sweet Grass Socks, worth.....	2.00
12612 gets the 17th Prize—One cut glass Bowl, worth.....	6.50
4959 gets the 18th Prize—One wine-colored vase, worth.....	1.25
4546 gets the 19th Prize—One half-dozen Ladies' Hose.....	1.50
8659 gets the 20th Prize—Baby Bonnet.....	1.00
10136 gets the 21st Prize—One Ladies' White Skirt.....	3.50
433 gets the 22nd Prize—One Ladies' Shirt Waist.....	1.75
7617 gets the 23rd Prize—One Infant's Long Coat.....	5.00
12544 gets the 24th Prize—One Misses' Jacket.....	12.50
554 gets the 25th Prize—One ten-yard Dress Pattern, 25c.....	2.50

## CLARKS' STORES